Business Notices.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. -Imperior totaed 5, octave Prants for 6.75 and 3.05, intofor as good as those which or 6.26. Plants of every variety
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Most of our renders have heard of the CHEVA-LIER WINDTY, and his pursuit of Mes GAMBLE, who had promised to merry him, the Chevalier's imprisonment and the promised to merry him, the Chevalier's imprisonment and the book has issued, giving an enhance account of this entrace book has issued, giving an enhance account of this entrace the perits of lore. It is desidedly the richtest and reliest they, in the way of discarance for the winter mouths. Thousands are devocring it with a reliab. Have you read Winter's Contrakip! is now the current inquiry. Call at your backseller's and process a cony-you will never regret it. Price in payer, \$1, seed cloth \$1.20.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.-In December, 1572. he Quarter of Spoin levest an ordinance directing this famous beament to be admitted into all parts of her dominions. It is used in public heightist are certain over for out egy had resert, old sores where, and foot hites. Sold at the manu-actions, of a tree where, and foot hites. Sold at the manu-actions, to 80 M sides have New Yerk, and No 221 Strand, and by all Drogests, at 25 cents, 625 cents and #1

New York Daily Tribana

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1855.

WM. L. HARLETT-Gives petther P. et Office, County or State.
No notice can be taken of aconymous Communications. Whatever is intended for interious must be summarized by younome and address in the entire-most indexactive to the
iteration, but see a researche of this good facility.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter, in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Canada sails from Boston for Liverpool To Morrow

Subscriptions and Advertisements for The New-YORK TRIBUNK can be left with the following Agents: PARIS.-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

CONGRESS, YESTERDAY.

SENATE, Jan. 29 -Among the pentions and memorials was one from mechanics and workingmen of New-York City, asking for relief from present distress by the passage of a Homestead bill or other means when by they can enter and cultivate the public lands. Mr. Seward made a lengthy speech in explanation of the memorial, after which it was laid on the table. A bill to extend the provisions of the judicial fee bill of 1853 to all territories of the United States was adopted. The resolution to pay certain Washington papers for printing debates of the Seaste last year, was talked over and tabled. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and Gen. Houston made a brief speech defending the Indians from the aspersions cast upon them, and charging that the aggressions complained of were the weeks of the whites and not the red men. Mr. Jones replied, supporting the Presidential recommendation for more soldiers to hunt down the Indians, and the Senate, without coming to a vote, ad-

House, Jan. 29 .- The resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to send a steamer and tender to the relief of Dr. Kane, in the Arctic Sea, was adopted. A bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization was introduced, and sent to the Judiciary Committee. The thanks of Congress were voted to Com. Perry, for opening Japan to Yankee Com Mr. Bocock, tired of waiting for the House to look into the subject of Naval Reform, tried to resign from the Naval Committee, but, as usual in such cases, they soft-soaped him, and refused to let him off. The alleged swindles by Government officers in Minnesot . were specially disapproved, and the acts annualled, by resolutions from the Judiciary Committee. The acts alluded to, are the incorporation of the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company, and the Transit Railroad Company. The House then passed the b. to enable the people of Oregon to form a State G vcroment, the bill establishing military posts in Minneots, and adjourned.

The Meeting of Workingmen at the Faberna cle, last night, was a cheering evidence that the mechanics and manufacturing laborers are not all dead to their own welfare, and that of the country, but that a large part of them appreciate have brought the present distrees upon us, she are ready to lend their support to efforts for the production of a better state of things. In one word the laboring classes of New-York, of themselves and without the intervention of politicians, understand that it is British Free trade which deprives them of employment, and that Protection will restore prosperity and steady good wages to all. We have little expectation that their voice will be breded by the present National Legislature, but there will be a Congress at Washington hereafter, which will insist on building up the independence of this country against the domination of British Free trade.

The steamship Union, from Havre, via Southampten, for this port, is now in her thirteenth day. Her news will be four days later.

The Africa, from Liverpool for Boston, with three days later than that by the Union, is in her

BRITISH ARISTOCRACY DECLINING.

At no period since 1832, has the current of pub-He opinion in Britain set so strongly against Aristoeracy as at present, and not without reason. The picture at the Crimes, of a body of brave men drifting, with their eyes perfectly wide open, spell-bound, to destruction, and that under the upruffled and imperturbable gaze of the army authorities, has awakened feelings and reflections in the mass of the British people which when once roused are not easily set to rest. He must be a remarkably stelld man whose senses have not vet apprehended where the fault lies. First there is the grand clue which the material condition of the French army affords. That army possesses fine hospitals, comfortable huts, good roads, well conditioned horses, and well-cared-for men; while the reverse of all this is true of the British army. But then the French army is organized on the democratic principle of professional acquirement and personal merit; in the British army, on the contrary, the road to distinction lies simply through high social connections and influence strong enough to procure a staff appointment. The tableau is full of contrasts on a smaller scale but equally stelking. In comparison with the ill-treated steamer Prince, whose much needed hospital stores for the sick at Scutari were found to be packed beneath clothing and ammunition for the army before Sevastopol, there is the Balaklava Railway expedition, with its seven steamships and two sailing vessels, so well organized that the loss of any two of the ships will not stop the progress of the work. But here again the

Prince was packed by the constituted authorities. while the Balaklava Railcoad expedition was managed by Messra. Peto, Betts and Brassey, world-renowned, yet ignoble contractors. there are two En-

Kossuth har There is a medieval England of noblemen and gentlemen, and there is a modern England of the mildle class. For the last quarter of a century the former have remained in power only by sufferance of the latter; and that suferance, and the sentiment from which it sprung, (that of aderation of a lord,) has not unjustiy gained for the middle class of Britain the stigms of servility. But events are loudly calling upon that class so longer to accept a subordinate part in the control of the highest affairs of State. Practical men themselves, they are exasperated beyond measure to observe the disgrace which the total lack of all business qualities, and professional ability in their aristocratic administrators has brought down upon the nation in the eyes of the civilized world. They are acquiring the conviction that it now devolves upon them to see to it (in the language of the Reman Senate | that the State do take no harm. The great London journal, which has lately dedicated itself wholly to the service of this class, significantly declares in its behalf that "the past year has overthrown our faith in many things, shaken many convictions and dissipated "many illusions "-the chief of which dissipated illusions must certainly be a belief in the virtue that resides in aristogratic administratore deficiently provided with the training and knowledge requisite in an intellectual, industrial and scientific age like the present. "We are hampered, not by the inevitable conditions of war. but by the siken bonds of class, clique and kin." These bonds can only be broken by demanding that professional merit and not family influence, shall be the qualification for posts of henor in the British public service, civil as well as military. The same public opinion which has placed Six

Edmund Lyons in command of the fleet in place of Admiral Dundas; that has procured the prometion from the ranks of two sergeants in each regiment: that has destroyed such chances of command as Gen. England and Sir J. Burgoyne bad: that has caused the addition of two engineers to the general's staff, is now trying a fall with the Ministry apropos of Lord Raglan. Lord Ragian represents a system; if he falls, the present military system of Great Britain is revolutionized. Aristocracy will then be wounded in its tenderest point-will lose its choicest preserve, its most jealously-guarded monopoly. The nation and the army understand each other. The nation is proud of the army, and shows its care for it by sick and wounded funds by patriotic funds, by Miss Nightingale's company of nurses. by voluntary contributions of all sorts, from free carriage and clothing to plum puddings and newspapers. The army, on its side, appreciates these nots, and demonstrates its confidence in the astion by letting its wants and sufferings be known through the public press. The whole army, we are told, is "rusning into print" with frank disclosures and declarations of opinion no longer kept in check through fear of the Horse Guards. With this mutual sympathy between the army and the nation, how comes it to pass that men, officers and borses are wasting away before Sevastopol through neglect and mismanagement? Simply because, as ever before, the cold shade of aristocracy" lies between the British Army and the British nation; but the advanced intelligence of the common soldier, brought into communication with the warm feelings of an aroused people, by the faithful services of a free and powerful Press, offer good grounds for anticipatiens that ere long we shall have to chronicle that that "cold shade" has been dissipated for ever. If the war accomplish no other good, it has at least afforded to the British arislocracy the opportunity of demonstrating their practical imbecility, and of bringing themselves down to their proper level in the public esteem.

PICTURE BUYING.

A paragraph recently appeared among the telegraphic dispatches of the New-York press to the effect that a collection of master-pieces by Not having seen this collection, which has thus enjoyed the advantage of a grand puff by telegraph, we cannot speak positively concerning its merits; but if the pictures are genuine, the pron this country. Works by Murillo and Correggio are very rare and immensely valuable. In Burope, where every one of them is known, they bring fabulous prices. Not long ago a Murillo was sold at auction at Paris for some \$120,000, and there are Correggios which would fetch quite as much. We do not mean that all the pictures of these artists bear so high a market value, but that they are worth prices there which few persons in this country would think of paying. Accordingly, the fact that this Washington collection is retained here instead of being sent to France or England for sale, is a proof either that the owner does not believe the pictures to be genuine, or is ignorant how to sell them to the

best advantage. There is probably no country in the world where the want of critical taste in pictures is accompanied to such an extent by credulity as to their worth and disposition to bay them. A gentleman who could not be taken in by a borse-jockey, and who would not even buy a pig in a poke, will yet suffer himself to be cheated by a picture-vender, and, what is more, will exhibit the fraud with complacency as an evidence of his singular good fortune. Probably there are in the country, spart from this let at Washington, ten thousand works of the old masters Raphsels, Murillos, Claudes, Salvators, Titlans, Correggios, or what not, every one of whose possessors procured that wonderful picture, by lucky chance, from somebody who had bought it without its origin being known, and had been compelled to smuggle it out of Italy or Spain in order to get off with his prize. In this way it is safe to affirm that there is not another land under the sun which contains so many worthless. smoky, and dirty old daubs as this, nor another that offers so good a market to the busy manufacturers of such impostures. The supplying of the United States with pictures by the old masters is, accordingly, an important branch of European industry.

To a great extent all this is based not only on ignorance, but on a superstitious notion that the old masters painted a great deal better than any living artists. Mr. Crusus goes to Europe determined to adorn his manaion with

an American Consul, or Minister, aids him in she purchase of a lot of wretched expostures, or copies, Caplading Guldo's Bestrice Cenci, of course, though no copy has been allowed to be made from the original for these tweety-fire years, and, in due time, the abole of Crossus becomes more abourd, in the eyes of true taste. that it takes the keenest judgment and the minatest technical knowledge to determine that a cture was really painted by an old master, and that these artists were, after all, no better than others now living, nor, in many respects, as good-he might have avoided making a butt of bimself in that particular manner. Let it once be understood not only that all good works of the old painters are catalogued and unattainable, but that there are living arrists whose names may be matched with any of former times, and even the Crususes will, at last, learn better than to be chested by counterfeiters, who make a business of covering canvases with smoke and dirt, and calling them Correggies, Murillos, and the like.

Mr. Rushin has lately issued a buil against the spending of money for engravings. It is much better, he tells us. to possess even the smallest water color drawing, than the finest print, since the former must needs contain some original feeling, while the latter is but a mechanical copy; it is also better to devote the same means to encouraging native art. No doubt there is truth in this: but on the other hand, it is true that most of us can never see the immortal works of Europe except in engravings; and that if these convey no adequate idea of their originals, they do afford us a knowledge of their composition and drawing, which is better had so than not at all. At least the prints are genuine, and you may show them to your friend for what they pretend to be without a lurking consciousness that he is pity ing the mistake of the deluded owner. Best 1-4 prints are valuable from their cheapness, and capacity of being mudtiplied to a degree imposole to original works. The travelor in a secluded region, whose eye is refreshed, as he enters a house, by a fine engraving after an old or a modern master, will not complain because it is not a painting by Page or Leutze. It is well to have original pictures if one can afford it; but this should not deny to those who esunot, the refining and beautiful influence of good engrav-

We hear of a money-spending person of this City who proposes to adorn his very costly house ith twenty pictures, at a thousand dollars each, to be painted by the first Italian artists. We do not reuch for the truth of this rumor, but quote it only as showing anew that wealth does not insure knowledge on all subjects. There are no Italian artists now living whose works are worth buying -certainly none to be compared with the French. Germans, English, or Americans. Equally foolish is the practice of some other rich people who order so many pictures of their upholsterer, or looking-glass maker-just as they would order home their marketing from the buckster. It is rather melancholy to think of the sums of money wasted in thus buying pictures, which might be employed to the encouragement of genuine art; and though we do not pretend to furnish a manual for picture-buyers, we will suggest one or two suler, which those who are not themselves con-

noisseurs may observe with advantage: 1. Aiways prefer a modern to an old picture. 2. Never buy an old picture which pretends to bear a distinguished name, for you will certainly

be cheated. 3. Never buy copies of old pictures, unless you know the artist who makes the copy, and know that he is not a fifth-rate bungler.

4. Have one good picture rather than many poor ones.

5. There are excellent artists in your own country; buy of them instead of going abroad and

6. If you have ever been deluded into making great bargains in Titians, Vandykes, Claudes, or Murillo Correggio and other famous painters had been exhibited in Washington to the delight of all once if you can afford it; if not, send them to any other old master's works, burn them up at amateurs, preparatory to their approaching sale. | auction to be sold for what they really are, and for what they will bring.

-By following these simple suggestions Mr. Crossus may fill his picture gallery, or furnish his new up town house with more real success prictor makes a serious mistake in selling them than be has otherwise a right to promise himself.

WEST-INDIAN EMANCIPATION. Perhaps there is not a single delusion more sys tematically and more perseveringly practiced upon the good people of the United States, and of Great Britain too, than the comparison so perpetually brought to their notice of the alleged pres ent economical ruin of the Island of Jamaica. as contrasted with its alleged former prosperits. and with the present prosperity of the neighboring Island of Cuba. And what gives the greater effect to this delusion, is, that the instruments for spreading it are frequently men of honest intentions, and on the generality of subjects, very wall informed, but whose total isporance of the history of Jamaica makes them easy dupes, and who, indeed, are very often blindly led into the ditch by guides in the form of respectable residents of the island, hardly less imporant than themselves: for it is not among the residents of Jamaica that anything beyond very superficial ideas of the

history of the island is generally to be found. A striking instance of this sort was afforded by a little book, the fruit of a short residence in that island, published three or four years ago by a gentleman connected with the press of this City, whose knowledge of the subject-as happens to him on some other occasions-by no means equaled the force and vigor of his pen, or his ingenuity in the explanation of what it was supererogatory to explain, because—as also happens to him on some other occasions—the facts proposed to be explained, did not exist. Another instance of the same sort is afforded in a letter which we publish, to-day, from an intelligent correspondent, who, putting together what he sees and what he is told, is himself led by his ignorance of what he does not see and is not told. and very candidly and honestly proceeds to attempt to lead us and our readers into conclusions as false and chimerical as they are disagreeable and humiliating. As the bearing of this matter on grave domestic questions, gives to it a high degree of interest, we propose to explain at some length, the true state of facts, with respect to Jamaics, past, as well as present, in order to put our readers in

the position to draw legitimate conclusions and

of. He falls in with some swindler, who has a though reported by almost every mail from the hitherto unknown to councils ours, and becomes ceptation they may gain by that repetition, are their fortunate possessor; or some ignorating of | not rendered thereby any the less groundless and delwaire.

The Island of Jamaica has an extent of a little more than 6.000 square miles. It is thus slightly larger than the States of Connectious and Ruods Island together. Like all the West India Islands. it consists of a central group of mountains, with fertile plains, of no great width, extending from then it was before. Had Crowns only been aware their foot to the coast. Being placed directly south of the east end of Cubs, and thus cut of from the northern breezes, which reach it much in the state of a sponge already once squeezed. it suffers much more from drouth than either Cuba, Haytl, or Porto Rico; many of its fertile plains, too distant from the mountains and untefreshed by summer showers, are, from that cause, rendered worthless; while the rugged character of much of the interior, with the climate and difficulties of transportation wholly unfits it for the production of sugar and coffee. In natural fertility of soil, it is, or rather was-for, of virgin soil fit for cultivation, none is left-decidedly inferior to the other three islands, and more exposed, also, to storms and hurricanes, by which, occasionally, it suffers very severely. Columbus discovered Jamaica on his second

oyage, in May, 1494. In his fourth voyage, in 503, he ran his leaky vessel on shore on the coast of the Island, and remained there for fifteen months. In 1507. Don Diego, Columbus's Viceroy, sent a colony to occupy it. The natives, as in the case of all the West India Islands settled by the Spaniards, were speedily worn out by unaccustomed labor. Negroes were introduced to supply their places; but the demand for colonial produce was then very slight: and when Jamaica surrenlered to Admiral Penn (the father of our William Penn) in 1655, with whom was our Winslow, one of the founders of Plymouth Colony, and who, being then in England, as Agent for Massachusetts, was sent out in the fleet by Cromwell, as one of the Commissioners for superintending such conquests as might be made, it contained only a thouand or two of Spanish creoles, and a less number of negroes. The Spaniards submitted to invaders; most of the negroes field to the interior mountains, where they became the progenitors of the marcons, recruited from time to time by additional ranaways, from whose depredations Jamaics afterward suffered so much, and of whom she finally got rid, so late as 1706, only by the disgraceful breach of a capitulation into which they had been nduced to enter. These marcons, transported by that breach of faith to Nova Scotis, became, along with some of the refugee slaves from Virginla and Maryland, whom the British at the close of the Revolutionary War had refused to give up, the first settlers of the colony of Sierra Leone, and some of their descendants are at this day thriving merchants and among the leading in-

habitants of that Anglo-African settlement. Cromwell, who had expected to get St. Domingo, from which his fleet was repulsed, was anxious to make all he could out of Jamaica. He tried to persuade the settlers at New Haven, who had not prospered altogether according to their expectations, to remove thither in a body, and in a sermonizing letter endeavored to convince them that they had a call from God to that work. They declined this pressing invitation, but among the adventurers who did go to Jamaioa, was Samuel Vassall, who had been one of the first settlers of Massachusetts, but whom the intelerant spirit prevailing there had induced to leave, and whose large landed estates acquired in Jamaica passed finally, together with his name, into the family of the Fexes, the head of which now bore the aristocratic title of Lord Holland.

Winslow, who died shortly after landing, was succeeded by Sedgwick, another New-England man, who had served in the Parliamentary army, and whose posterity are still very honorably distinguished among us. But this new Commissioner, on arriving in Jamaica, did not find things in a very premising condition. The soldiers left there had been principally drawn from the Island of Barbadoe, which had then a much larger white population than at present-being, in fact, at that time, (just two hundred years ago.) the most populous and wealthy of the English colonies in America. But these troops by no means came up to the standard of our good Puritan, Parliamentary soldier, who was afterward Major-Seneral of Massachusetts, and in his official letters he described them very much as our letterwriters of to-day describe the Jamaica negroes, so lazy and idle, as it cannot enter into the heart of any Englishman that such blood should run in the veins of any bern in England." To recruit this rather unpromising population, Cromwell ordered a thousand girls and young men to be enlisted in Ireland, and he directed the administrators of the Scottish Government to apprehead all "known idle masterless robbers and vegabonds" for transportation thither. A certala number of prisoners of war were also disposed of in the same manner.

The best thing that offered to these first Engsh settlers in Jamaica was privateering against the Spaniards; and even after the establishment of amicable relations between Spain and England, they still kept it up. So far did Sir Thomas Modyford, who was Governor in 1668, carry his notions of colonial rights-a man after the heart of our nullifiers, whom he anticipated by almost two centuries-that he declared war on behalf of the sland against Spain, merely for the sake of being able to give commissions to the cruisers-for is to be observed that the buccaneers of those times, like the kidnappers of ours, always preferred, when it was possible, to act under a commission. The prosperity of Jamaica, like that of the neighboring colony of French St. Domingo, the present Empire of Hayti,) thus took its start from buccaneering. Such was the source of the wealth, luxury, and profligacy, no doubt exaggerated by tradition, of St. Jago, the old Spanish capital, now become an English town. But Sir Thomas Modyford was not, by any means, a man of one idea. Beside granting commissions to the buccaneers, it was be too who introduced the cultivation of sugar; and when buccaneering began to grow less profitable and more dangerousthough till the last moment St. Jago afforded them a market for their prizes and entertainment for their money-the richer and more stableminded of the old buccaneers began to import and buy negroes, and to turn their attention to sugar planting-the introduction into Europe of the use of tea and coffee having opened an enlarged market, and created a new demand for that article. From buccaneering to sugar plantingsuch was the second step in the career of popula

finer pictures than his neighbors have to boast | to avoid being deluded by falsehoods, which, teen and prosperity alike in Jamaics and in French

Jamaica, however, still retained its interest in pavigation; and from fighting and plundering the Spaniards began now to trade with them. Tale trade, in fact, had in it something of the excitement, the risks and the profits too, of buccaseering: for the Spanish colonial system allowed no commerce with strangers, and the traffic actually carried on had either to be forced in spite of the Spanish guarda costas, or incimated by ressels that anchored off the coast under pretense of leaks, injury by storms, or lack of supplies, the eyes of the Spanish officers being closed with gold: or else worked through under cover of the assumto treaty, by which Spain had coded first to France, and afterward to England, the privilege of introducing, annually, a certain number of negro slaves into her colonies, with whom the vessels admitted for that purpose contrived also to smuggle in a great many other kinds of goods.

Port Royal was ruined by an earthquake in 1722, but Kingston succeeded it, and grew to be the largest town in the West Indies-not at all as a mere port for shipping sugar and landing plantation supplies, but as the entrepot of the entire British trade with Spanish America. And this entrepot it remained till the revolt of the Spanish Colonies, first against the Bonaparte family and afterward against the restored Bourbons, by opening the Spanish American ports to legitimate commerce, made any such smuggling entrepot unnecessary. Kingston, also, while the slave-trade lasted, was the grand British entrepot for that traffic; and Byron Edwards calculates that, besides the import for domestic supply. Kingston had, during the eighteenth century, the profits on half a million of negroes furnished to other colonies, foreign and British.

The city of Kingston was thus built up by smug ling and sixve trading. Both these occupations are new gone, and no other has yet been created to supply their places. This simple statement of historical facts will serve to explain the decay. dilapidation and houses to let, observed by our correspondent at Kingston, the general stoppingplace of travelers, and the source whence come so many jeremisds about ruin, decay, and insolent free niggers that wont work. The very same result from similar causes might have been seen twenty years ago in many disapidated New-England scaport towns, such as Newport Salem, and Newburyport, into which manufacturing industry has again introduced bustle and prosperity. Jameica bowever, so far from having any protective policy to aid her in contending against the revolutions of commerce, after having been for years the spoilt child of Protection; haring been as a slave colony always sustained by the armed monopoly (in common with the other British sugar Islands) of the British sugar market. and by occasional large parliamentary grants of money direct, has been exposed as a free colony. with its lands exhausted, its credit greatly diminished, and its supply of labor curtailed, to a thorough-going Free-trade competition, not only with the virgin soil, resident proprietors, and large slave importations of Cuba, but with British capital and skill also newly employed to aid in bringing these advantages into most effectual play.

-It will be necessary, however, to postpone to a separate article the history and present condition of the sugar-growing interest in Jamaica.

A strong effort is being made to continue the present Superintendent of the Banking Department in office, but some parties who believe there are other persons more competent to fulfill the duties of that Bee, are making a strong fight against him. The result is quite doubtful. Thompson's Bank Note Re-

result is quite doubtful. Trompson's Bank Note Reporter has the following remarks upon the subject:

"Mr. St. John, the Bank Saperintendent, has been
among our City and the country Banks with a petition
for a reappointment, thus laying himself under obligation to those whose affairs it is made his duty to
watch over and control. This, alone, should make
him is eligible to the office.

"The Superintendent is ishould be; the guardian of
the neptic—the projector of their interacts and as

The Superintencent is income betting guardian of the people—the protector of their interests, and not the pliant tool of the Banks, as he inevitably will be, if placed or retained in office by their influence. Is it possible that he, after begging their names to a pe-tition, should be an independent supervisor of their A petition from a sufferer by the failure of the

A pention from a sufferer by the factor of the Lewis County Bank sgainst his reappointment, should have its weight. Look at the facts. That Bank was known to have been a rotten concern for years. Mr. St. John had ample powers to examine into its affairs, and might have saved the people from loss. What did he do! Nothing—until after the cleanest of all swindles was perpetrated, and then, for appearance sake, he is situated a next mercine examination. e, he instituted a post morten examination. The Eighth-avenue and the Knickerbocker Banks

are to less monuments and the American power Banks are to less monuments of his post morteen guardianabip of the interests of the people. These Banks were organized, flourished, and broken under his administration, and at his examination it is found that their capital stock was never paid up.

"The Suffolk Bank and the Empire City Bank

cases are of similar character. There are other monuments of his ability and capacity.

THEATRICAL.

At Buntos's, last night, was played for the first time at this house, "Woman's Life in Three Eras; "Maid, Wife and Mother." It is one of Mr. Buckstone's popular pieces, intensely French in mole points, and went off with excellent effect. Mr. Jordan and Miss Raymond had the leading parts, which they filled well. Mr. Fisher was a brigand ont of his line but good. Mr. Jordan was successively peasant, a chimney sweep, and a farmer; Mrs. Bur-ton was better than usual, her parts being a housekeeper and a farmer's wife. Mr. Burton appeared two of the acts as a model for a painter and a traveling image seller. tion of these two characters with the piece was hardly apparent, and the drunken carouse by the image-seller, and the farmer, we think, might be emitted with benefit to the play. The fun of two nen sprawling drunk on the floor, while the lady of the house beats them about with a cricket-bat, for five minutes or more, seemed neither in keeping with the piece, nor judicious if it had been. The denouement was well wrought, and effective. It will be re-At WALLACK s last night, the crowd was so great

that we failed to see-even a glimpse of the play. Mr. Lester's friends responded generously to his call, making it a benefit indeed. At the METROPOLITAN, last night. Mesers. Sands &

Nathana' Equestrian Company commenced the season before a very good house. The venerable and popular Sam. Lathrop is the leading clown. The performances were fair, but nothing extra-

Cool AND PLEASANT .- A mercantile house in this City, which had for some time been awaiting remittances from a North Carolina customer to meet their own pressing liabilities, a few days since received a note from the legal adviser of said customer, running "Mr. S. D. L.—, on the 8th inst. made a trust of il his property, excluding all Northern creditors." —If it were only settled that all Southern debtors

for goods sold on tick would "do just so," we believe

it would be a blessing to our City. Powber-Mill. Explosion — The powder-mill of Parish, Silver & Co., about two miles from Wilkee-barre, Pa., exploded last week, blowing to atoms the dying house and glazing-house, and killing two of the employés in the establishment.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune Washington, Monday, Jan. 29, 1855. The doctrine of territorial enversignty received a shock to-day, getting but seventeen votes on the Minposets bill. Mr. Millson, of Verginia, contemplates making another assault upon it, by suggesting the repeal of the laws suctaining Polygamy in Utah. The French Spoliation bill will be desperately opposed in the Secate, by speeches against time The President is dark on the subject.

Considerable digratisfaction at the protracted absence of the Federal Judge of the Northern District of California from his post is felt by the California Delegation, one of whom intends introducing in the Senate to day a resolution inquiring as to the chassistere of They say that the interests of the Admirally must suffer from this absence.

The Star says it has received letters confirming the statement of an excitement in Cubs, and is duly as

The Stor says it has received letters confirming the statement of an excitement in Cubs, and is duly expecting to bear of an outbreak.

The Stor also intimates that it has reason to believe that the President will issue a proclamation, warning the Kinney Expedition against an infraodom of the neutrality laws, by participating is an armed occupation of Central America.

The steam fire engine built in Cincinnati for Boston was tried to-day, and worked admirably.

A ramer prevails that the Presidents preclamation against the Kinney Expedition will be issued to morrow. Col. Kinney squarters, at the National Hole, are througed with the officers of the Experience, and a general examination of arms is going ou. a general examination of arms is going ou.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.

Montmeat, Monday Jan. 29, 1855. George Eilenne Cartier, an advocate, of Montresi, and descendant of the famous Jacques Cartier, who first explored the country, has been appointed Provincial Secretary for Canada. He is a man of great usiness espacity, extensive experience, and very beral opinions.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 29, 1835,

Mr. Mailman, a tobacco marchart of Trenton, was
drow red on Sunday afternoon, near Leeds Poins, N.
J., while crossing Great Bay, in company with Mr.
Sooy. The boat upset, and Mr. Sooy, by chinging to
it, succeeded in reaching the above in two hours after
the accident; but Mr. M., less fortunate, sank to the
bettern.

During an affray which occurred at the Warren House, yesterday, Robert Smith stabbed John Huster and James McCarthy. Hunter died this moraing from the it juries be received, and McCarthy, it is thought is fatally wounded.

The Coroner is now investigating the death of Michael Deakin, who died last night at the Hasping from a blow death him by Michael Loughney, on Thursday night last, with a pound weight.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 29, 1855.

By the arrival of the ship Polynesia at this port, this morning, we have Capetown dates to Doc. 5.

The news, however, is of no importance.

Lord Grey, Governor of the Province, arrived at Capetown, Dec. 5.

Suspicious movements are noticed in the papers, indicating troubles with the Kaffirs, who charge the English with shooting their cattle. No actal outbreak had occurred up to the time of the departure of the Polynesia.

THE CANADA.

Bostos, Monday, Jan 29, 1885.

The Canada will sail on Wednesday, at 19 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.
BALTIMORE Monday, Jan. 29, 1835.
New-Orleans papers of Tossday last are received.
The receipts of Cotton at New-Orleans, on Monday, amounted to over 16,000 bales.
Late advices from Texas state that at Austin Su Antonio, Heuston, Victoria and Lavacca, the Know-Nothings elected all their officers.

TROY AND GREENFIELD RAILROAD.

TROY AND GREEN FIRM RATHROAD.

The contract for the completion of the Troy ast
Greenfield Railroad, including the Hoosick Trans,
was concluded at Beston on the 27th inst. E. W.
Sarrel & Co. are the contractors, and the terms of
the contract are such as to insure the two million dalars is an to the Company by the State of Massachssetts.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.
Tonowro, Jan. 28, 1855,
Three men, named Ward, Johnson and Boddy,
have been arrested here on subpletion of being part
the rang who have been engaged in the burglands
which have lately taken place here. A check found
on one of them, implicates them in the robbery of the
Hamilton Post Office. They were armed with arbarreled revolvers, howis-knives, &c.

MARINE DISASTER. A large ship, name unknows, is a hore on the inact breakers of Boker's Island, off Salem. We have not yet been able to learn the particulars. The strange R. B. Forbes has been sent to her assistance.

R. B. Forces has been an in the assistance.

SECOND DISTAICH.

The vessel ashors at Baker's Island is the but Buckeye, from Africa for Salem.

The skip Favorite, from New Orleans for this pet, went ashore this morning on Baker's Island. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss. The crew set saved. The Favorite was owned by J. L. Warse, of New Orleans.

TERRIBLE SNOW-STORM

TERRIBLE SNOW-STORM.

Chicado, Monday, Jan. 29, 1855.

We have had another fierce sterm of anoway
wind. The train on the Chicago and Mississippi Balroad, with a large number of passengers and serial
members of the Legulature, were frozen up a he
prairie in a snow some eight feet deep. The passe
gers burned the cars, and by robbing the cars of a cosignment of cysters, preserved themselves from savation. By last accounts they are still there: relief,
however, has been sent to them on Saturday night.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

RAHLROAD DISASTER.

Pour Land, Monday, Jan. 29, 1855.

The morning train from this city for Bath and Angusta, ran of the track this morning, about thremles from Precument River, in Falmouth. The engine was precipitated down an embankment into small stream, carrying the engineer, Mr. Small, and the fireman, Mr. Ames, with it. Mr. Small was fastened beneath the engine and was drowned, while Mr. Ames was instantly killed. The passengers as caped uninjured. The engine had just been placed upon the road. upon the road.

COTTON FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE COTTON FACTORY DESTROYED BY THE WATERTOWN, Monday, Jan. 29, 1855.

The cotton factory of H S. M. Colbarn, at Cothage, Jefferson Co., N.Y., was burned down Friday night last. The building machinery and large stock of cotton are a total loss. No insurance scept on the machinery.

SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, MONDEY, Jan. 29, 185.
ROSCOS B. Heath, of Virginia, was admirted and torney and Counselor of the Court.

No. 28. Victorie Shields et al., appellants, vs. Bibert R. Berrow. Cause was submirted to the Coup of printed argument by Mr. Benjamin for appellants and by Mr. Janin for the appelles.

No. 49. Wim. A. Booth, appellant, vs. Ferdinand Clark. Argument of the cause was continued by Mr. Bradley for the appellent, and by Mears Lawnets & May for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. Bradley for the appellant.

THE OHIO RIVER.

Crecissari, Monday, Jan 29, 1832.
The river is full of heavy ice, and navigation is be

most entirely mapended.

Eastern Exchange is one per cent. premium.

Louisvilla, Monday, Jan. 29, 1885.

The weather is intensely cold. The river is full of heavy floating ice, and the New-Orieans and Ciscinnati boats abandoned.

XXXIIID CONGRESS: SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..... WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1255.
The Secretary of State transmitted a communication from Professor Hereford, containing an analysis

of guano.

Mr. FOOT introduced an order to print five that and estra copies of Lieut. Gillis's Sputh American Aronomical Report. Referred to the Committee of Printing.

Mr. MALLORY reported a bill to compense Lieut. W. F. Maury for his vind and current charge.

Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution calling for the